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All this is great gain. But every student of Cateriniana echoes the opinion of Mr. Gardner as to the need of a critical edition of the saint's correspondence. No one can read it carefully without suspecting that a number of letters would in a sister-art be labelled "Scuola di Santa Caterina". Even the best letters are often garbled. Let us hope that Mr. Gardner will fulfill his hinted promise and give us the new edition himself. No other English scholar is so fitted for the task.

VIDA D. SCUDDER.

The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies: Sicily, Naples, Sardinia, Milan, the Canaries, Mexico, Peru, New Granada. By HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL.D., S.T.D. (New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. xvi, 564.)

THIS supplementary volume brings to a close Mr. Lea's long labors upon the history of the Spanish Inquisition. One region, indeed, in which at Spanish hands the Inquisition played a notable rôle, his studies have not reached; and to the many who owe their interest in its story to the indignant eloquence of Motley the omission of the Netherlands will seem no trifle. But the Inquisition of the Netherlands, though in Spanish hands and Spanish enough in spirit, was not the Spanish Inquisition. For years, too, an eminent Netherlandish scholar, Paul Fredericq, has made his own the gathering of its documents and the narration of its history.

In the dependent territories dealt with by the present volume Mr. Lea goes less into detail than with the Inquisition in Spain; and much more largely than for Spain he could rest upon the researches of other students. Thus, for Sicily, he had not only the old accounts of Páramo and Franchina, but the modern one of La Mantia; for Naples, the elaborate studies of Amabile; for the Canaries, the bulky history by Millares and the catalogue of the documents now treasured by the Marquis of Bute; while, for all the American tribunals and for that of the Philippines as well, the Chilean scholar Medina has paved the way with monographs to whose worth Mr. Lea pays generous tribute. Yet, in all these fields, Mr. Lea's own studies not only equip him for independence of judgment, but enable him to contribute fresh materials.

That Sicily holds the first place in the volume is doubtless due to the especially close relations of its Inquisition with that of Spain. Yet, dreary as is the story of its effectiveness, it falls notably short of the Spanish model. Its career, too, was a briefer one. The transfer of the island, in the eighteenth century, to Savoy and then to Austria seems not seriously to have interrupted the tribunal's activity as the protector of souls; but, when in 1734 the Two Sicilies came into the hands of the liberal prince who was one day to be Charles III. of Spain, a blight fell on its energies, and in 1782, in obedience to public

opinion, it was formally and finally abolished. A postscript to the chapter on Sicily tells how Malta, too, had in the early sixteenth century, when it was a dependency of the larger island, its share of the Spanish Inquisition; and how, even after in 1530 the island had been given to the Knights of St. John, that tribunal for a half-century struggled to maintain its authority there.

In Naples, on the other hand, the Spanish Inquisition never succeeded in establishing itself; and the chapter devoted to that kingdom is the story of the long and successful struggle which kept it out. The Neapolitans were at last content, however, to tolerate the papal Inquisition in its stead; and Mr. Lea declares (p. 97) that, as there administered, "there was nothing to choose between them". His comparison of the two, since it is all we may hope from him on the Roman Inquisition is well worth quoting in full. "There were the same confiscation and impoverishment of families. There were the same travesty of justice and denial of rightful defence to the accused. There were the same secrecy of procedure and withholding from the prisoner the names of his accuser and of the witnesses. There was the same readiness to accept the denunciations and testimony of the vilest, who could be heard in no other court, but who, in the Inquisition, could gratify malignity, secure that they would remain unknown. There was even greater freedom in the use of torture, as the habitual solvent of all doubts, whether as to fact or intention. There were the same prolonged and heart-breaking delays during which the accused was secluded from all communication with the outside world." Yet Naples was at least saved from the use of the Inquisition as a political tool of Spain; and before the middle of the eighteenth century it was free from even the Roman tribunal.

The island of Sardinia, as a part of the kingdom of Aragon, had no claim to such immunity, but was fully a sharer in the Spanish Inquisition till in 1708 it ceased to belong to Spain. Milan, on the other hand, though from 1529 to 1707 a Spanish possession, was as successful as Naples in resisting the introduction of the Spanish tribunal; but, in retaining the papal one, Mr. Lea again is doubtful "whether the Milanese gained much". In the Canaries the Inquisition of Spain had of course free hand, the most interesting episodes in its sordid career there being its seizures of the foreign merchants and sailors whom trade brought to the islands.

But to Americans the most startling chapters in all Mr. Lea's work are doubtless those in which he makes vivid the long activity of the Inquisition on our own side of the Atlantic, and even in regions now a part of the United States. The attempt, in the seventeenth century, to introduce it into Florida seems to have ended in failure; and as to Louisiana his researches reveal nothing beyond the story, already familiar through Gayarré and Fortier, of the Capuchin who in 1789, announcing to Governor Miró his appointment as a commissioner of

the Inquisition, was forthwith packed home to Spain. But Mexico from 1570 to 1820 was equipped with a special branch of the Spanish Inquisition, and from the Isthmus to California its authority was effective, as even the governors of New Mexico learned more than once to their cost. There was, and Mr. Lea thinks this worthy of remark, no pressure from Rome to extend the Inquisition thus to the New World; and that from the first, throughout America, the Indians were exempt from its jurisdiction may have had its suggestion in the wise and temperate advice given to Philip II. regarding them by that fierce persecutor of heretics Pope Pius V.—though Mr. Lea ascribes it only to the colonial contempt for their intelligence. It was only for sorcery that they sometimes fell into its clutches. What the Inquisition in America was expressly aimed against was the spread of Protestantism to this side of the sea; and the part taken by captured Englishmen in the autos de fe demonstrates its usefulness. At a later day it proved as useful against political liberalism. But the great bulk of its business, in the colonies as in Spain, was with the minor slips, in faith and morals, of the orthodox themselves. The chief differences in the working of the colonial tribunals seem to have been their greater independence of the central authority, due to the slowness and infrequency of communication, their constant collisions with the local powers, civil and ecclesiastical, and the greater ease and safety with which they could be made to serve the vindictiveness, the ambition, or the greed of their officials.

In the Philippines the Inquisition, like the political administration, was a dependency of that of Mexico. The natives, as in America, were exempt from its control, and it found little enough of heresy to punish; but it seems to have kept the civil government in a ferment and to have succeeded admirably in the exclusion of knowledge and the discouragement of thought.

The tribunal of Peru, established, like that of Mexico, in 1570, included all Spanish South America in its jurisdiction until in 1610 there was created the new one of Cartagena, whose territories were to comprise not only what is now Colombia and Venezuela, but all the Spanish islands of the West Indies. Even thus restricted, both jurisdictions proved far too large for effective administration; yet they enriched their officials and succeeded so far in shutting out ideas that in 1774 a Bogotá physician could be solemnly tried as "the first and only one who, in this kingdom and perhaps in all America", had publicly declared himself in favor of the Copernican system. Once admitted, however, intelligence spread fast. Long before its formal suppression in 1820 the Inquisition was everywhere the object of a popular detestation which has not yet died out, and which utters itself through the native historians in pages far more bitter than those of Mr. Lea.

GEORGE L. BURR.